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LOS ANGELES INFLUX

GOING TO BE LARGE

"From a matter of dollars and cents
alone which will be left here by the
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce
excursionists the Provision Committee
will have justified every cent that this
community has paid for its upkeep
since it was started," said Secretary
Wood yesterday, discussing the com-
ing excursion, fuller particulars of
which he had received in letters re-
ceived by the Alameda. "The informa-
tion I have at hand from letters and
from press clippings shows that the
excursion will be one of the biggest
things we have yet landed, the biggest
in itself, while it also brings us for the
first time into direct touch with the
clearing house for tourists of the whole
West, something we have been trying
for a long time to accomplish.

"Secretary Wiggins, of the Los
Angeles Chamber of Commerce, writes
me that applications for passage on
the vessel chartered specially for the
excursion are coming in in great num-
bers from all over Southern California
and that a number will have to be re-
fused, the accommodations being limited
to three hundred.

"The Los Angeles Express, of De-
cember 28, published before the steam-
ship had been definitely chartered, said
of the excursion and the rush for pas-
sage: 'The requests for reservations
have been so numerous that the cham-
ber is making an effort to secure a
vessel that will accommodate 300 pas-
sengers. The steamer they have in
view for second choice carries only 200
passengers, but only as a last resort
will it be accepted. The requests for
reservations have been so great that it
is feared the larger vessel will not
accommodate more than half of those
who desire to visit the islands in the
role of excursionists. Today nine re-
quests were received from Pasadena
and four from Colton, but the Cham-
ber will make no reservations until the
vessel is an assured thing. Then every-
body will have an even chance.'

"Since then the S. S. Ohio has been
secured for the excursion, a vessel cap-
able of accommodating comfortably at
least three hundred passengers. The
excursion will sail from San Pedro on
February 23, remaining here for the
first two weeks of March. Now it is
up to us to prepare for the entertain-
ment of the Los Angeles. If we are
as successful in making it pleasant
here for them as we have been in get-
ting them to visit us it will mean much
for the tourist traffic of Hawaii. Our
visitors will be out for business also
and the chance for definitely clinching
the establishing of the San Pedro-Ho-
nolulu steamship service will be the
best that has ever presented itself."

The S. S. Ohio, which the Los An-
geles have chartered, is from Seatle
and has been running in the North-
west coasting trade for some time. She
is 343 feet long with a net tonnage of
2072.

WHAT IS WORTH WHILE?

A Sermon Preached in Central Union Church Sunday
Morning, January 13, 1907, by the Pastor, Rev.
J. Walter Sylvester.

"I am come that they may have
life, and may have it abundantly."
St. John 10:10.

Looking for a definition of life, I
could think of none better than that
given by Mr. Herbert Spencer, when
he says that it is the continuous ad-
justment of internal relations to ex-
ternal relations. When the organs of
the body perform their proper func-
tions, and the man breathes and eats
and sleeps we say of him that he is
alive. When he ceases to do all that
we speak of him as being dead. When
a man reads and thinks and reasons
we speak of him as being mentally
alive. But when he drifts from sen-
sation to sensation, never habituating
himself to any consistent process of
thinking we say that he is intellectu-
ally dead. And when a man by praying
and trusting, by hoping and loving,
broadens and deepens his nature we
say of him that he is spiritually alive.
When he fails to do this; when in the
place of hope there is unbelief, in the
place of love there is selfishness we say
of him that though he may be physically
a Hercules, and mentally a Lord Bacon
or an Erasmus, spiritually he is dead.
It was this last type of man whom
Jesus had in mind when he said, I am
come that they may have life, and may
have it abundantly.

"A man's life consisteth not in the
abundance of the things which he pos-
sesseth." It consists in something
that is behind all that. The tree puts
forth its blossoms, but the blossoms
are not its life. Pluck off the petals
and the tree still lives. Reaching down
through the ground are the roots; but
they are not the life, for a hundred
perfectly formed roots may thread the
earth and the tree be dead.

Let the tree give itself unreservedly
to the earth, and open every pore to
the atmosphere and sunshine, and be-
cause the tree is doing this it is ful-
filling the law of its being; and draws
unto itself the sap through which
pulses that subtle principle which we
call life. Let a man fulfill the law of
his being in something the same way;
let him become rooted in the humanity
about him; and then open his nature
to those deep unseen spirit forces of
the world, and into his nature will
flow that subtle principle of divine life
in such abundance that these words
of Jesus will no longer be to him a mys-
tery.

Human problems can be solved only
through human personality. Therefore
I desire to ask this question, What is
worth while? and answer it in the light
of Jesus' life on earth. Christ never
attempted to settle human problems by
means of abstract thought. He always
settled them through his own experi-
ence. We know, therefore, that be-
fore he ever uttered the words of our
text to himself, through himself he
had determined the things in human
life and experience that were really
worth while. And he had come to
make known to the world the princi-
ple by which that special kind of life
might be wrought out by all. He could
not give that life to other men, but
he could show them the way in which
it might be won. As you cannot give
your health to another, but can tell
him the way in which you gained
health; as you cannot make over the
culture of your mind to your friends,
but can put them in the way of ob-
taining the same breadth of training
for themselves; so Jesus when he said,
My peace shall be with you, My joy
shall be in you, My life I will give to
you, meant that he would lead them
into those ways in which they might
win for themselves the peace, the joy,
the life. Not that his name was to be
the spiritual charm by which we should
claim salvation; but that his way of
living was the way by which we were
to work out our own salvation. Truth
turning itself into life, and life in its
turn bringing larger revelations of
truth. Winning for himself a life that
was abundant, Christ declares that it
is forever possible for other men who
are willing to follow in his way, and
feed themselves upon the truth which
nurtured him to win that same abun-
dant richness of life. We should find
a value, then, in inquiring somewhat
carefully into the way in which Jesus
won the abundant life.

The first thing to ask about a man's
life is his idea of it; and when we look
back to that unique character of our
Lord we find that his idea of life was
that peculiar outlook which he had
upon life in all its varied relations.

Even as a boy of twelve we see him
consulting with the Jewish doctors;
and saying to his parents, Wist ye not
that I must be about my father's busi-
ness? And long years afterward, at
the close of his ministry, we hear him
saying, I have finished the work which
thou gavest me to do. The oak is
clothed with its foliage, but first there
is the strong fiber of its stem. The
fragrant rose is bedded in its setting
of briars. It is not until the strings
of your violin are tense that the ear
is charmed with the harmony. We
know at once that he whose first pub-
lic work was wrought at the wedding
feast in Cana had no contemptuous
estimate of pleasure. How fully he
believed in it, and how completely he
gave himself to the mere social joys
of his people are indicated by his own
words, "The Son of Man is come eat-
ing and drinking, and ye say, 'Behold
a gluttonous man and wine bibber, a
friend of publicans and sinners.'"
There were the foliage, the fragrance
and the harmony of Jesus' life; but
behind it there were the oaken fiber
of purpose, the sharp briars of self
sacrifice, and the tensely strung lines
of discipline. He whose life is given
over to the search for pleasure; and he
whose life is so earnest that it is strip-
t of its foliage, and void of its fragrance,
and robbed of its harmony—we feel
that both of these lives are builded
after a wrong pattern. The two things
should be blended. The work what-
ever it may be the background, and
our pleasures the lights that play upon
it. Life is first of all a field for
work; and whether we ever do it or
not I think it is not fanciful to say
that in the mind of God there is a
work for each one of us to do. Our
object, and our only one until we find
it, is to determine that special work

for which the God of nature has fitted
us; and then, blunder though we may,
do it just as the background of a
picture serves to enhance the effect
of those parts that catch the eye, so does
the background of the work which a
man does serve to enhance the pleas-
ures which he enjoys. I am convinced
that the way in which Jesus won the
abundant life, and the way in which
every other man must win it, is to
make his work as the great deep ocean
of his life, and let his pleasures be as
the waves that take their form from
the nature of the pressure of that
ocean.

It often is said that life is made up
of joy and sorrow. Strictly speaking
of course, this is not true; but it is
true that the emotions very largely
fill our lives. "When the numbness
comes up to my heart," said Socrates,
"then I shall depart." All literature,
as one has pointed out, will be found
to be that part of human thought that
is wrought out in the name of the
beautiful, and hence all literature, us-
ing that word in its proper sense, is
of pure sentiment. In all the long
journey from Homer to Shakespeare,
those passing along that path must all
the while laugh or smile or sigh or
weep. The book-maker can supply
man with facts; the high, immortal
word-weavers do not deal in facts, but
in all the sad and happy experiences
of the soul. The book of Homer is the
exploits of the heart. At this place
Achilles and Agamemnon fought, but
not over a question in science or pol-
itics or religion, but over a woman of
surpassing beauty. At this place An-
dromache and Hector kissed each other
and their child and parted. The boy
"Smiled silently, Andromache
all bathed
In tears, stood by, and clinging
to his hand
Addressed him, 'Hast thou no
pity then,
For this, thine infant son and
wretched me?'"

Imagine if you can, this world with-
out an atmosphere, and you have con-
ceived of a monotony not more terrible
than that of a life made up of contin-
uous events, uncolored by the play-
ing shades of emotion. The abundance
of our lives will depend somewhat upon
this interplay of joy and sorrow. It
is in this sphere also that I would like
to indicate how Jesus won the abun-
dant life.

From this standpoint it surely does
not seem at first glance that the life
of Christ can be construed as worth
the while, the sorrow so heavily over-
balancing the joy. Should I instance
some other personage—some man
whose life was so overflowing as to
suggest the poet's words:

"How good is man's life, the
mere living,
How fit to employ,
All the heart and the soul and
the senses
Forever in joy."

Should I do this then we might agree
that here was a life that could count
its experiences as worth while. But
here is the Christ, of whom the old
poet spoke so truthfully, "He is de-
spised and rejected of men; a man of
sorrows and acquainted with grief; and
we hid as it were our faces from him;
he was stricken and we esteemed him
not." Born in obscurity, hurried into
a foreign land, living his youth in re-
tirement and labor, going on into his
ministry to mingle indeed in the joys
of his people, but far more to bear the
stripes of their scorn and hatred; stand-
ing for truth until hypocrisy led him
a prisoner to Pilate, while those
who had shouted for him in enthusi-
asm are now lifting their voices in
their derisive yell, "Let him be cruel-
led." Can such a life rise above its
hard experiences and be counted a suc-
cess? Yes, and the reason is found in
one sentence in that same prophecy
from which I have quoted, "He shall
see of the travail of his soul and be
satisfied." The thing that made his
life of value was the deep undecur-
rent of its influence. Its temporary
defeat might wring from his lips that
cry of anguish on the cross, Eli, Eli,
lama sabachthani? But his eternal suc-
cess was already pressing upon his
spirit, when he uttered those words,
"It is finished." When we come
into the presence of Christ we feel at
once that the balance between joy and
sorrow was not the sole thing that
would determine the value of his life.
Joy and sorrow were incidental to that
life, and influence comparatively little
the great sweep of its purpose.

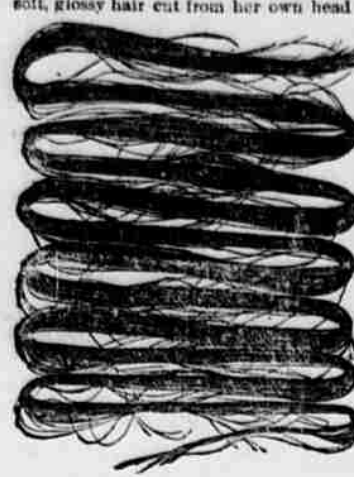
The ship that sails forth on a voyage
may encounter gales and be swept out
of her course, and come into port at
last wrecked and broken. But if she
has safely brought her rich cargo
through it all the owners say that the
voyage was worth sailing. But the
ship that has lost its cargo—thrown
onboard perchance to save its sails—
and comes into port with hull and
rigging preserved in perfect order, but
with nothing to show for the voyage,
the owners will say of that voyage, it
was not worth the sailing.

So a life may be swept by tempests
of sorrow and disappointment, turned
aside from its course and forced to
tread paths that it would not have
chosen. But if it comes into port laden
with the harvest that it reaped from
its sowing in other lives, God says of
that it has been worth while. But
that life which has thrown onboard
its cargo of influence to save its sails,
and comes into port with nothing to
show for the voyage, may have saved
itself a vast amount of hard work, may
have escaped great tempests of defeat,
still if there is on board the ship of
that life no rich harvest reaped from
the sowing in other lives, God says of
that it through and through to the end
it has been a failure.

Our experiences of joy and sorrow,
however important they may be in
their place, are not the things that
determine values as we may believe
God reckons them. May I seek to give
you my thought by way of still another
illustration? Yonder on the mountain
side is a little spring, and far down a
thousand miles stretches the broad
ocean. Out from the spring comes a
tiny rivulet that broadens and deepens
as it winds its way on towards its
destination. Pouring in a torrent over
some steep falls, sweeping smoothly

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of I—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purport of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, whole-some, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Erysipelas,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

through fertile regions, lost in the heart of some great forest where the trees overreach the water, and the wild beasts come down to quench their thirst; bearing on its bosom the commerce of great cities, the river seems all the time mysteriously conscious that its destination is the sea, and it never rests until it pours itself out into the mighty deep that reaches up to receive it.

Back there at our birth springs the rivulet of life that flows on until it pours itself out into the infinite sea of the spirit life. Now plunging over some steep fall of passion; now sweeping smoothly through peaceful days and restful nights; lost at times in the heart of some vast forest of loneliness whose deep shadows play upon the waters; bearing upon its current the labors that come with each day, that life through it all should be deeply con-
scious that its destination is the infinite sea beyond, and it should never rest until the current of its being is poured out into those mighty waters that bound the continent of God on every side. The dancing waves on the surface of that river were of small importance when measured with the great purpose of the river itself. Underneath was the continuous sweep of the strong current.

And the waves of joy and pain that lift themselves out of the depths of our lives, important as they are, should not be considered great when measured with the purpose of life itself. If beneath the joy and sorrow there sweeps continuously the current of its relation to its fellow men, then will that current gather unto itself the abundant richness of all those experiences through which it flows, and on and on it pours out its fulness in that perfect day down at the feet of God.

M'BRYDE LAND DEAL SOUND POLICY

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, referring to a letter of inquiry regarding the sale of a lot of land to Walter M'Bryde, said yesterday that he did not care about getting into a newspaper row with an anonymous correspondent. Yet, as he had some hand in the transaction in question, he would state the facts for publication.

"There are some kickers who object if land is not sold and again if land is sold," Mr. Atkinson said.

"In the first place, the lease of this land was canceled before the sale was made. So much for the legality.

"There is no water on that lot of land. It is not a mountain peak but a bare hilltop on which once there was a forest.

"The M'Brydes have done a great deal of work for which they deserve highest commendation. They have done an immense amount of work in reforesting wild land near their home-
stead. At least 30,000 trees have been planted by them, and the terms of this sale require them to plant as many more within ten years, before they get a deed to the lot.

"A large proportion of their planting has been of different kinds of valuable fruit trees. They have also experi-
mented with many varieties of eucalypti.

"Walter M'Bryde maintains a nursery, moreover, from which he has fur-
nished to settlers thousands of trees free. Instead of being criticized he should be highly commended.

"The lot is a part of the land the lease of which the M'Bryde Sugar Co. canceled to the Government, a portion

FEDERAL INSPECTORS DEPART.

Captain A. M. Walton and T. J. Heeney, the Federal inspectors of hulls and boilers, who have been on official duty in these islands for some months, departed yesterday by the S. S. Alameda for San Francisco. They stated that, with the exception of requiring some new life preservers, the local vessels were found to be in excellent condition.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want a remedy that will give you prompt relief. Get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

The brief in the appeal in the matter of the Lunal Injunction secured by L. L. McCandless against the Commissioner of Public Lands was perfected at a late hour on Monday night by Deputy Attorney General Milverton and was served on Judge Gear, counsel for Mr. McCandless, just before midnight of the same day, an extemporized brief appearing at Kaimukui with the papers and getting the attorney out of bed to receive them. The haste of the Attorney General's department in the matter is explained by the fact that the Lunal deal will admit of no delay.

The brief goes over much the same grounds as the original demurrer. It recites the fact that the injunction bill does not deal with matters personally known by the plaintiff, but to matters of hearsay, which form is not properly admissible. It objects to the issuing of the injunction on the bare statement of conclusions of law in the bill, the allegations of conclusions being unsupported by a statement of the probative facts upon which the conclusions are based. The bare allegation that the defendant is proceeding without authority in law is insufficient, a recitation of the facts legally showing that an act or acts are unlawful being necessary. The allegation that the defendant, Pratt, is acting illegally in disposing of the lands in question is a mere legal conclusion and not admissible as such.

The brief further states that McCandless is not shown to have suffered injury or damage through the proposed exchange of land and is not therefore entitled to an injunction. "Where there is no showing," says the brief, "that the public funds are being wasted or misapplied or wrongfully dissipated, the courts uniformly hold that injunction will not lie at the instance of a taxpayer to restrain the actions of public officials, no matter how wrongful, fraudulent or illegal such actions may be, because the damage, if any, which is suffered by a taxpayer under such circumstances, is precisely the same damage that is suffered by every other resident within the jurisdiction."

In support of his contentions in this regard, the Deputy Attorney General cites numerous authorities and mentions other cases that have been decided in accordance with the contentions.

"In this case," he says, "not only has the complainant not alleged any special damage different in kind from that suffered by the general public, but he has failed wholly to allege damage to the community as a whole, or damage to himself, special or otherwise."

Regarding the benefit of the exchange to the Territory the brief declares that the lands to be secured are of greater immediate value than the island of Lunal and recites the provisions of section 254 and the proviso of section 276 of the Revised Laws to show that under these and similar circumstances there is no limit to the amount of public lands that may be exchanged.

"It is submitted," Milverton concludes, "that not only has the complainant L. L. McCandless not shown that he has any interest sufficient to entitle him to bring this proceeding, or that either he or the Territory will be damaged by the proposed transfer, but that from the allegations of the bill it cannot be gathered that the proposed exchange of Lunal lands will be made in violation of law. The decree of the lower court should be reversed with instructions to the Circuit Judge to sustain the demurrer."

THE COMING SQUADRON.

Speaking of the coming Japanese squadron, Brassey's Naval Annual for 1904 says: "In 1903 a training squadron was formed from the standing squadron, but detached from it under the command of Rear (now Vice) Admiral Kamimura. This squadron, which consisted of the three similar cruisers, Matsushima, Hashidate and Itakura, visited Australia, carrying a large number of midshipmen, and was accorded a very hearty reception."